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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,786	04/08/2004	Ralph E. Wesinger JR.	NES-014COM	9325
28661	7590	10/06/2006	EXAMINER	
SIERRA PATENT GROUP, LTD. 1657 Hwy 395, Suite 202 Minden, NV 89423			VAUTROT, DENNIS L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2167	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/821,786

Applicant(s)

WESINGER ET AL.

Examiner

Dennis L. Vautrot

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :6/20/06, 2/2/06, 8/17/05, 6/15/05, 5/11/05, 2/24/05.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 20 July 2006, 2 February 2006, 17 August 2005, 15 June 2005, 11 May 2005, and 24 February 2005 have been received and entered into the record. Since the IDS comply with the provisions of MPEP § 609, the references cited therein have been considered by the examiner. See attached form PTO-1449.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 7 and 18 are objected to because of the following informalities: In the claim, "said second set of keywords" lacks antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claims 10 and 21 are objected to because of the following informalities: In the claim, "said personalized information" lacks antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compuserve Lets Users Build Own Web Pages, Newsbytes News Network, September 11, 1995 (hereinafter **Compuserve A**).

Compuserve A discloses a method and apparatus for creating a personalized home page with an independent Universal Resource Locator on a web site comprising:

presenting a entry page to the user for user entry of desired content (See page 1, paragraph 2, "They will offer a software program called "The Home Page Wizard," which offers drag-and-drop editing, templates and helpful hints to help design attractive home pages.");

receiving said entry of desired content from said user (See page 2, paragraph 6 "...which will let users 'beam' their completed pages onto the web." If the pages are complete, then the desired content as been entered from said user.);

associating a user account on said web site with said home page, said account including said desired content and an associated user ID and password (See page 2, paragraph 6 "The Publishing Wizard obtains the member's personal URL (uniform resource locator), at <http://compuserve.com/home/USER'SNAME>." The user name is associated with the home page by including it within the URL, as well as the password, because it is well known in the art that a password would be needed to access the user account.);

creating a personalized home page including said desired content (See page 1, paragraph 1 "...enabling them to build design and submit their own home

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pages on the Internet's World Wide Web" and see paragraph 3, "Also included in The Home Page Wizard is the ability to insert imagines..." This is an example of desired content.); and

assigning an independent Universal Resource Locator to said personalized home page. (See page 2, paragraph 6 "The Publishing Wizard obtains the member's personal URL (uniform resource locator), at <http://compuserve.com/home/USER'SNAME>." The independent URL is necessarily different from the main URL associated with Compuserve, as the URL consists of the username, making it personalized.

6. Claims 2 – 10 and 13 – 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Compuserve A** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Compuserve Unveils Web Home Pages from the Home Office, Communications Week, No. 576, p. 103, September 25, 1995. (hereinafter **Compuserve B**).

7. Regarding claims 2 and 13, **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose said content includes categories of information. However, **Compuserve B** discloses said content includes categories of information. (See page 1, paragraph 5, CompuServe user pages, like those of its rivals, will be cross-indexed and made searchable by topic, name and keyword.") It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references

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because both are press releases relating to the creation of user home pages allowable through CompuServe and by including the category information as disclosed in **CompuServe B**, the content is better able to be indexed to allow other users to access it. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include said content includes categories of information.

8. Regarding claims 3 and 14, **Compuserve A** additionally discloses non-textual information associated with said categories. (See page 1, paragraph 3 "Also included in The Home Page Wizard is the ability to insert images..." Images are non-textual information, and if they are included on the webpage, presumably they would be related to the content as categorized.)

9. Regarding claims 4 and 15, **Compuserve A** additionally discloses said non-textual information includes graphics. (See page 1, paragraph 3 "Also included in The Home Page Wizard is the ability to insert images..." Images are also considered graphics.)

10. Regarding claims 5 and 16, **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose said content includes keywords. However, **Compuserve B** discloses said content includes keywords. (See page 1, paragraph 5, CompuServe user pages, like those of its rivals, will be cross-indexed and made searchable by topic, name and

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keyword.”) It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references because both are press releases relating to the creation of user home pages allowable through CompuServe and by including the keyword information as disclosed in **CompuServe B**, the content is better able to be indexed to allow other users to access it. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include said content includes keywords.

11. Regarding claims 6 and 17, **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose said content includes categories associated to said keywords. However, **Compuserve B** discloses said content includes categories [topics] associated [cross-indexed] to said keywords. (See page 1, paragraph 5, CompuServe user pages, like those of its rivals, will be cross-indexed and made searchable by topic, name and keyword.”) It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references because both are press releases relating to the creation of user home pages allowable through CompuServe and by including the association as disclosed in **CompuServe B**, the content is better able to be indexed to allow other users to access it. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include said content includes categories associated to said keywords.

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12. Regarding claims 7 and 18, **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose said content includes categories associated to said second set of keywords. However, **Compuserve B** discloses said content includes categories [topics] associated [cross-indexed] to said second set of keywords. (See page 1, paragraph 5, CompuServe user pages, like those of its rivals, will be cross-indexed and made searchable by topic, name and keyword." Interpreted broadly, any number keywords or sets of keywords could be associated and cross-indexed here.) It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references because both are press releases relating to the creation of user home pages allowable through CompuServe and by including the association as disclosed in **CompuServe B**, the content is better able to be indexed to allow other users to access it. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include said content includes categories associated to said second set of keywords.

13. Regarding claims 8 and 19, **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose said content categories associated to said keywords and further associated to an additional set of categories. However, **Compuserve B** discloses said content categories [topics] associated [cross-indexed] to said keywords and further associated to an additional set of categories. (See page 1, paragraph 5,

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CompuServe user pages, like those of its rivals, will be cross-indexed and made searchable by topic, name and keyword.” Again, interpreted broadly any number of categories, or topics as they are referred to in the reference, could be associated here.) It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references because both are press releases relating to the creation of user home pages allowable through CompuServe and by including the association as disclosed in **CompuServe B**, the content is better able to be indexed to allow other users to access it. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include said content categories associated to said keywords and further associated to an additional set of categories.

14. Regarding claims 9 and 20, **Compuserve A** discloses said account further includes personalized information. (See page 2, paragraph 6 “The Publishing Wizard obtains the member’s personal URL (uniform resource locator), at <http://compuserve.com/home/USER'SNAME>.” The account is associated with the USER’SNAME, which could be considered personalized information.)

15. Regarding claims 10 and 21, **Compuserve A** discloses said personalized information includes a URL to the user’s homepage. (See page 2, paragraph 6 “The Publishing Wizard obtains the member’s personal URL (uniform resource locator), at <http://compuserve.com/home/USER'SNAME>.” The account is associated with the USER’SNAME, which could be considered personalized

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information. Here, the user's homepage would obviously be known by the account, considering the user name is part of it.)

16. Claims 11 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Compuserve A** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of BHI offers free hosted Web sites, Interactive Age, volume 2, no 19, page 15, July 17, 1995. (hereinafter **BHI**). **Compuserve A** teaches a method substantially as claimed. **Compuserve A** does not explicitly disclose the act of password-protecting said account. However **BHI** discloses the act of password-protecting said account. (See page 1, paragraph 4, "In the GeoCities scheme, users choose their own street address, register and receive a password to begin building web pages, which can house up to 200 kilobytes of text and graphics each.") It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of **Compuserve A** and **BHI** because both are related to the creation of personalized web pages on the internet and by including the password protection as disclosed in **BHI**, the security of the system is kept intact because only authorized users are allowed to edit the content of the web pages. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the act of password-protecting said account.

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Anonymous, "(Online Directory and Windows NT based Web Development Services), World Yellow Pages Network (wyp.net) Yellow White pages, [Internet], <http://wyp.net>, 7 pages, 1995 (no month), printed 7/9/1996) – discloses personalized home page creator associated with a user account, having an independent URL, categories of information, keywords, and password protection.

Wical (US 6,112,201) – contains classification information to classify electronic documents based on categories.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis L. Vautrot whose telephone number is 571-272-2184. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Dv
29 September 2006


JOHN COTTINGHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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2 October 2006